Academ of Design—Apanal Exhibition.
Academy of Munic—Les Cisches de Cornevilla.
Booth's Theorem—Twelfin Sight, Cymbellus, &c. Brooklyn Park Theatre-Mulifgan Guards' Surprise Daly's New Theatre-The Brook Fifth Avenue Theatre-Pirates of Pensano Mavorly's Theatre—Presidigitation. Maverly's Theatre, Broaklys—San Francisco Minstrel on Square Garden-Hazel Kirks. New York Agussium-Ten Nights in a Barroom.

Pack Theatre - Joshua Waltennia Standard Theatre -- Uncle Tom's Cabin. Non-Francisco Minstrela -- Boarding School. Linton Square Theatre-Bernecie Wallack's Theatre-My Awful Bat. Windsor Theatre Our Cand

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 22, 1880, was: 128,529 Weekly 118,008 Thursday 119,029 Friday 119,887 Saturday Total for the week .....

What Will Mr. Curtis Do About It?-What Will Others of the Best Republicans Do ?

In a lecture recently delivered in this city, Mr. George William Curtis said: "All the ablest, most intelligent, and most patrioti Republicans of the city of New York are as absolutely disfranchised in all the most important preliminary ac ion of the party as the slaves were formerly disfran chised in the Southern States."

On the preliminary action of the party depends mainly the ultimate result in nominating conventions.

Mr. CURTIS and the class of Republicans he describes know full well that if GRANT is nominated at Chicago, it will be for the very reason that he and his friends are disfranchised in the preliminary action of the

What, then, if GRANT is nominated, what will he-what will his friends-do about it? Will they go to the polls-driven like a flock of sheep by the cunning men who have beaten them in party managementand vote for the GHANT electors ?

We shall see.

Logan's Prediction.

At the first day's session of the State Convention of Illinois Senator Logan said that Gen. Grant had already secured 339 delegates to the Chicago Convention, and that if he could obtain all the 42 delegates from Illinois, this would give him a majority at Chicago on the first ballot; and on this ground Logan made a strong appeal for a solid delegation from that State.

This is all correct provided GRANT really had the 339 delegates at the time LOGAN made his speech. A majority of the Chicago Convention will be 379. If GRANT had captured 800 delegates by Wednesday last, and could add 42 to them at Springfield, he would have 381, or two more than a majority.

We have examined some of the most sanguine computations of GRANT's friends, wherein the details were given. Up to the time of Logan's speech they only claimed our unregaces, and their tables included the 70 from New York, and the 58 from Pennsylvania. By adding the 42 vot es of Illinois to the 327, the total is 369, w'atch is ten short of a majority of the Chi-

Looked at from a candid point of view, the margin at ... Chicago will be narrow. Two months a o we predicted that if the entire deleg tions from New York and Pennsylvaa voted at Chicago as Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron commanded them to. GRANT would stand an excellent chance to by nominated; but if, on the other hand, ep.ch member of those delegations proved to be a freeman and not a slave, and voted P.ccording to the dictates of his judgmen't, GRANT would be pretty sure to be beaten .

In the light of existing facts, we see no sufficient reason for changing our predicion We leave the respons' belongs, upon the shoulders of the New York and Pennsylvania delegations. We think one political party can afford to have them cast their votes solidly for the third term. We refer to the Democratic party.

## The Legal Tender Question.

The following letter relates to a subject which the people ought fully to understand Which the proper diagnosticy of the the legal tender question was decided in the United States Supreme Court everal years ago, third Justice Crans delivering the opinion, and that alterward Justices Smalls and Haranter word Justices Smalls and Haranter were added to the Supreme Court, and the the decision was reversed in the same case between the same parties. Will you please, in your nextinsise, publish all the lacts in answer to this inquiry?

Ludlow, Vt., May 17.

Martin H. Goddand.

On the 27th of November, 1869, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the case of HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, that the Legal Tender act of 1862 was inoperative as to all contracts for the payment of money made prior to its date, and that such con tracts could only be discharged by payment in gold or silver. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion, which was concurred in by Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD, GRIER, and FIELD. A dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice MILLER, which was concurred in by Justices SWAYNE and DAVIS. eight Judges constituted the full bench. Formerly the number was nine. A law of Congress had been passed, which provided that if any of the nine left the bench for any cause, their places should not be filled until the number fell below seven. After the decision was made which we have referred to, the law of Congress was so changed that the former number of nine Judges was restored.

Judge GRIER left the bench, and President GRANT on Feb. 18, 1870, appointed Judge STRONG of Pennsylvania to his place. Judge WAYNE of Georgia, a member of the Court appointed by Gen. Jackson, had died, and on March 21, 1870, GRANT put Judge BRAD-LEY of New Jersey in his place.

The newly constituted Court was nov ready to grapple with the legal tender de cision of November, 1869, which, by the by, was not delivered till Jan. 29, 1870. On May 1, 1871, in the case of KNOX vs. LEE, the Court decided that the Legal Tender act was applicable both to contracts made before and after its passage. This opinion was concurred in by Justices MILLER, DAVIS, SWAYNE, STRONG, and BRADLEY. Those who dissented from the opinion were Chief-Justice Chase and Justices NELSON, CLIF-FORD, and FIELD.

## The Postmaster's Lot.

Both the friends and the fees of the Fraudulent Administration agree as to the meaning of Haves's appointment of Horace MAYNARD of Tennessee to be Postmaster General in place of Erring Brother KRY, dried up and blown away. The appointment signifies that between now and next election day the Post Office Department is to be played for all that it is worth as an accessory to the GRANT campaign if GRANT be nominated. BRADY and that crew are to have full swing as of old in the financial management of the department. The new Postmaster-General is not a business man, but a politician; and he is put in this place to superintend the political labors of several

thousand Republican Postmasters in behalf of the Republican candidate for President. In this town, where we happen to have a Postmaster who looks after the mails, there

is perhaps an imperfect conception of the functions of a rural Postmaster, acting under the reformed civil service system devised by Mr. HAYES and Mr. EVARTS. In places of from fifty to five hundred manipulate caucuses from committee rooms

thousand inhabitants, the Postmasters are held responsible, to a great extent, for the local discipline of the party. They have their staffs of aids and whippers-in, and they and issue orders, in a large sort of way, from comfortable cushions in their own private offices. In smaller cities they are required to know beforehand the intentions of every individual voter, to solicit votes on the street corners, and to refute, in public and in private, the arguments of the Democrats. So the political duties of these servants of the Government shape themselves according to the size of the office, through all grades down to the village, where the miserable overworked wretch is expected to distribute campaign broadsides and drag lazy Republicans to the polls with his own hands, and to withdraw his family trade from the butcher or the cobbler who refuses to vote the right way. But the same diligence is exacted of Postmasters of every grade, and the same prompt and cheerful response to money assessments.

A Republican Postmaster in one of the Southern States sends us a document which seems to have occasioned him some surprise It is a lithographed fac-simile of a letter signed by "EDWARD McPHERSON, Secretary," and dated at the "Headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, April 19, 1880." This letter informs our friend the Postmaster that he ought to "esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure" to make to the Republican campaign fund "a contribution, which it is goped may not be less than \$---." The let-

or goes on to say: "The committee is authorized to state that such volum tary contribution from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official quar-

"The labors of this committee will affect the result of the Presidential as well as the Congressional struggle; and it may therefore reasonably expect to have the sympathy and assistance of all who look with dread upon the possibility of the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the Government.

"Please make prompt and favorable response to this

letter by bank check or draft, or postal money order, pay able to the order of Geo. Fus Dawson, Treasurer, P. O Lock Box 723, Washington, D. C."

Our correspondent, the Southern Postmaster, has probably not been long in office. He asks us what McPherson means by intimating to him that this stand and deliver proceeding is approved by Mr. HAYES and his Cabinet; and he further inquires whether there was not an Executive order forbidding such assessments.

Yes, there was issued on the 22d of June. 1877, a circular letter containing this passage:

"No assessment for political purposes on officers of subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be underatood by every officer of ... service. It should be u-lie is expended to conform his conduct to its require-

But that was one of the most pitigal shams and frauds of an Administration which is all sham and fraud. Faver since the reform order was promulated, the assessment of officeholders for political purposes has gone on just as before, encouraged by HAYES and abetted by the members of HAYES'S Cabinet. The Southern Postmaster must but look to Haves for protection again's McPherson's demand. If he stands on F\_ANES's civil service reform order he will Probably find himself, before long, without an office and without a salary. The same thing might happen, indeed, should we print his name, or designate the locality of his Post Office. This we shall not do, for he appears to be an honest fellow, although an unsophisticated official.

## Victorio's War. The Hot Springs Apaches have been ten

according to one estimate, upward of a hundred and twenty soldiers and settlers, which is probably more than the number of warriors that Victorio has at any time been able to bring into the field. He has devastated southern New Mexico and Arizona, and once he raided far down into Chihuahua. He has kept busy, since last summer, from twenty to thirty companies of infantry and cavalry, besides the Mexican troops of Gov. Teresias. Repeatedly reported to be routed and destroyed, his little band is as lively to-day as ever, and demonstrates by its audacity and ubiquity that the victories said to have been won over it were achieved only in the bulletins. The Silver City Southwest, after reading SHERMAN'S and HATCH'S account of recent encounters with Vic-TORIO'S band in the San Andreas Mountains. called them "both liars, jointly and severally," a crude expression of local irritation over triumphs won by telegraph alone, with-

out practical relief from Apache ravages. A bloodier war, considering the number of Indians engaged, is rarely waged; and the mining, cattle-raising, and sheen-farming industries of southern New Mexico have been badly hurt. But it was a needless war, brought on, like HAYES'S four other Indian wars, by the conceit, corruption, ignorance, incapacity, and indifference of his Indian administration. The San Carlos reservation, from which Victorio's Apaches broke away, was the scene of that malfeasance which a few months ago caused the downfall of HART, HAMMOND, and HAYT. VIC-TORIO'S war resulted from the persistent efforts of interested persons to remove his band from their old homes at Hot Springs to this San Carlos; and it is surely worth noting that this agency was all this time the centre of the operation that eventually ruined a local agent, a special Indian inspector appointed to nose out frauds, and ae head of the Indian Office himself.

Last summer Victorio's band was taken by the troops to San Carlos, against the remonstrance of the local military commander, for the third time, having twice before escaped as soon as the troops had marched away. For the third time he ran off with his warriors on a marauding tour, leaving the women and children on the resrvation. He captured Capt. Hooken's horses at Hot Springs, killing the guard, and then raided into old Mexico. Nevertheless he was afterward received on the Stanton reservation, and no questions asked. But he was bent on the recovery of his Ojo Caliente, bitterly complaining that Gen. HOWARD and VINCENT COLYRE and all other Government officers and agents had told him he should live there. Accordingly he was soon again on the war path, and has been there ever since.

In a recent letter to the Santa Fe New Mexican, JOHN ATERS, formerly agent for the Southern Apaches, and well acquainted with Vicrosto and all his band, gives this story of their outbreak :

"The Government set aside Hot Springs as their per nanent reservation, and appropriated forty thou and collars and built the finest agency in the Territory, and the Indians were happy and contented. As soon as all was well fixed, interested parties made the deverance believe it was better to move them to San Carlos, and it House HANCOCK would heat GRANT, t employed the military to do it. As soon as the minitary PHIL SHERIDAN has political sagneity.

left Ban Carlos they all left there and rouned around the country, stealing only enough to live on, till they all got together. Then they gave themselves up to the comsanding officer at Port Wingate, without a gun being fired, and were removed by him to Hot Springs, where they were kept one year, behaving themselves as well as any people could with the same intelligence. Then they were turned over to the Interior Department, and again ordered to San Carlos; and what part did not go to old Mexico the military again took to San Carlos. Again hey left, leaving most of their women and children there where they are now, the buck Indians, most of them, go

ing to Chihushus." Mr. Ayers goes on to recount an interview that he had last July with about twenty of them in Chihuahua. They told him that they would die before staying at San Carlos, and intended to steal and kill near Hot Springs. He continues as follows:

"I told them they would get the worst of it. They said they did not care; the Government had lied and did not do what they promised, and they would live at Hot Springs. I was so impressed that they would make the raid that I wrote to Cam. Schunz, the Secretary of the Interior, and also reported the fact to the commanding officer at Camp Thomas, Arizona. Not being in the em ploy of the Government, no attention was paid to my letter or report. Well, they did make the raid, and did just what I reported, and what they said they would do. About three months ago I saw Loco, the real head chief of the tribe. He told me they would all come in if I would only insure them that they could live at Hot Springs, and be left there. \* \* The Government is in fault. It makes a treaty or promises, and then breaks them. The Indians in their ignorance go on the war path without a formal declaration of war, just as nations beasting of the highest civilization do."

That these Indians have been plundering with a zest which shows a fondness for that sort of life is clear; but in view of the historic facts, can there be any doubt that the war was easily preventable, or that the responsibility for it lies at the door of HAYES'S Administration ?

## A Compliment to Mayor Cooper.

No one can say that there is not something entirely novel in THE SUN to-day, when in its columns is discovered a compliment to Mayor Coopen; but we have compliments for all people who deserve them. The Mayor is attempting in good earnest to find out who are the really guilty parties concerned in the murder or manslaughter by the falling of the Madison Square Garden.

For this the Mayor should be praised. The blood of the slain cries aloud for justice. The Mayor hears the cry. If he perseveres in the good work he has undertaken other lives will be more secure.

### Hold Them to their Word!

When the elevated railroad capitalists were besieging the unfaithful public servants of the people of this city for leave to confiscate a portion of Battery Park, it was given out that they had solemnly pledged themselves to cover up and hide their unsightly iron structures, so far as might be, with the fresh greenery of climbing vines and creepers. They even had the effrontery to promise that these structures should be fecorations, things of beauty and joys forever, instead of blots and eyesores.

The confiscation is an accomplished fact. The most beautiful and useful of our lesser parks, a park that within the next hundred years, if not within the next fifty, may again be ringed, as it was a hundred years ago, with some of the finest dwellings in New fork, has been wickedly marred. Where are the promised vines and creepers?

Now that the elevated railroad capitalists have secured their foothold, all present talk of expelling the noise and ugliness from Battery Park is, perhaps, idla and a waste of breath. But at least the people, whose property they have seized and marred, have the right to ask their public servants to hold them to their agreements.

At Albany this afternoon the Tunnel bill omes up again in the Senate, the question being on concurrence in the Assembly's amendment. As it has once passed the Senate this session by a unanimous vote, and as the mendment merely strikes out six words not affecting the essence of the bill, we take it for granted that by nightfall this important measure, in which the people of this city are so directly and vitally interested, will need only the Governor's signature to take its place among the laws of New York.

this bill. Last year he found in front of him a powerful and fully equipped lobby. He suc-ceeded in getting the bill through the Assembly, only to see it smothered in Senate committee. This year, as we have seen, the potent interests costile to the bill allowed it to pass the Senate without opposition. In the Assembly there was an ineffectual rally against it, led by Mr. AL-VORD and one or two other rural members; but it passed by a vote of 69 to 23, with 40 members absent and not voting.

That will be an interesting and memorable day for this city on which the first through train from the West rumbles out from under the Hudson.

The New York Times announces, no doubt by authority, that Senator Hoan, the leader of the Massachusetts delegation to Chicago, is an avowed friend and supporter of the ex-President."

It is a historical fact, however, that this Mr. 3. Facing-Both-Ways Hoan was elected by an EDMUNDS convention as an EDMUNDS delegate. with the expectation and understanding that ne should use his best endeavors at Chicago to oring about the nomination of the Vermont Senator.

We told the Massachusetts Republicans at the ime that it was a foolish and risky thing to do.

JOHN B. HAWLEY, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who helped to run the Springfield Convention under HAYES'S civil service rules, both aspired to be nominated for Governor of Illinois, and both are GRANT men. But Logan's machine roller over them, and Cullom was renominated, with the prospect of defeat, if the opposition has sense enough to improve the fair chance now offered. In Illinois the Democrats and anti-Republicans have the opportunity to carry the State, and to gain eight or ten members of the House of Representatives. Let us see how they use the opportunity, thrust upon them by the

The rifle team for Ireland is at last nade up, and it is a strong one. If Messrs. BRUCE and GERRISH consent to go as reserves the team, with Bodine as captain and Coleman as adjutant, will be equipped for every contingency.

The widow of WILLIAM WESTERVELT I one of these petitioners who presumably will be grateful to the present Congress. The Pension Committee of the House have reported in favor of putting her on the pension list, as her husband died at Andersonville; and they remark that his capture was due to the fact that, "though ordinarily a very steady man, he succumbed to the insidious effects of apple jack." The tribute to the habitual sobriety of the late WESTERVELT will, no doubt, if accompanied by a pension, console the petitioner for the mention of that one fatal lapse into apple jack. This year above all preceding seems to b

the one for the artificial ice companies. Now, if ever, they should make fortunes while coming to the help of the people, many of whom have to forego their usual indulgence in ice on account of the high prices. Yet we hear less of the new inventions now than last year when ice was so cheap that they had little chance of computition with the natural product.

If Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN told a friend last week, as reported, that in a race for the White House HANCOCK would beat GRANT, then Gen.

## CHICAGO NEXT.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The original prorramme of the Senatorial Syndicate to drive brough delegations for Grant in the Republican Conventions of Pannaylvania New York, and Illinois, has been carried out to the letter by brute force and audacity. In those three bodies the minorities against the third term nearly equalled in numbers the majorities that ruled them with a despotic hand. In the case of Illinois the majority was procured by a scandalous fraud on the rights and regularity of the dele-

rates elected from Cook County. This triumph may yet cost the victors dearly. The candidate who permits or condones such outrages in his interest does not earn the confidence or favor of his own party. Half a dozen conspirators meet together and determine to nominate a man who has already served two terms, both of which were noted for profligacy. plunder, and corruption beyond all other adninistrations. Those two terms are the darkest spots in the whole history of the republic.

These half dozen conspirators have no popular sentiment behind them. Personally, they are offensive to the country and to their own political organization. They are desperate men, bent on rule or ruin. Their only source of strength is their control of the party machine in three great States and in several small ones. Take that power away and they would be left utterly without influence.

Against the protest of tens of thousands of respectable Republicans, against public opinon, and in deflance of the cherished traditions of the Presidency, this faction is bent upon forcing Grant upon the party, regardless of the perils which his nomination will surely invite. They will listen to no compromise in the interest of success. They will heed no counsel, however temperate and patriotic. They are reckless, and demand submission to an insolent. self-assumed dictatorship.

Having taken this position, retreat now would be ruin to the conspirators. Hence they are resolved to go forward and to repeat in the National Convention the daring game that was played at Harrisburg, Utica, and Springfield, where the voice of protest was silenced by arbitrary rulings, and outrageous methods were invented to crush the spirit of delegates who really represented a great majority of the Republican party.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Blaine, he is unquestionably to-day the choice of a far greater number of Republicans than Grant. That is true, too, in some of the States where the Grant machine, by unscrupulous methods, has secured a majority of delegates to Chicago. These delegates notoriously represent no home sentiment for Grant. They represent nothing but the will of a Ring of political jobbers, a close corporation odious to the people. Yet the acknowledged favorite will probably be benten at Chicago by the managers of the Grant conapiracy, who have nothic are to recommend them to favor, and who depend for success upon unscrupulous modes of action, effrontery, knowledge of the instruments to be used, steady

nerves, the command of money, and a bold front when danger is most imminent. Mr. Blaine may blame himself for the defeat which the Illinois Convention has made almost certain. When M c. Carpenter threw down the gauntlet in the Senate and went out of his way to taunt the 'plumed knight." and to thrust in his face a nauseous glorification of Grant. Blair, e had the opportunity of his life. He was ot equal to the occasion. It would have been easy for him to have rallied around himself the whole opposition to the third term, and to have conquered some of the old prejudices agains his own record by a few brave and fittly chosen words. But he lost the chance. He joined Carpenter in praising Grant, and even boasted of having supported Grant's corrupt administra

Don Cameron goes immediately to Chicago to relcome and look after the comfort of the purchasable delegates who will gather from the South, branded Sherthere man. Mr. Conkling will follow soon after, to arrange for seizing the organization of the Convention and for cutting off oppo sition. The object of the conspirators now is to make the nomination on the first ballot, by as large a majority as can be mustered, by persunding delegates instructed for Edmunds Windom, and others to join in the rush, and by buying up bodily all the patriots who are ready to sell out. In this way they expect to throw lust in the eyes of the public, and to claim that Grant was always the first choice of the party. and that the opposition headed by Blaine never had a solid existence.

After this work has been done and the thirdermore have persisted in theusting Grant uno the party, a reaction will begin, which is likely, with wise direction, to be more formidable than anything seen in the politics of the country.

David Davis as a Candidate for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When one contemplates the how and why of the origin growth, and success of the Republican party; contemplates what David Davis did toward introducing the Republican party into a permanent and superior condition; contem-plates the how and why of the origin and growth of the reenback party, why, one has reason to believe that

rdained event. of the malcontents of our country formulated cer ain floating principles, the constituency of which they lesignated the Republican party, which put in noming ion for the Presidency John C. Fremont, who was de

he nomination of David Davis is an impending and fore

In 1876, twenty years after, the malcontents of our ountry formulated certain floating principles, the con stituency of which they designated the Greenback Labor party, which put in nomination for the Presidency Peter Cooper, who was defeated.

In 1860, at Chicago, the first-named malcontents, the Republican party, put in nomination—at the institution of David Davis of Illinois—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. who, on a platform the principal plank of which was 'non-extension of slavery," was elected, being helped omewhat by the splits in the old party!
In 1880, twenty years after, at Chicago, the second

amed malcontents, the Greenback-Labor party, seem certain to put in nomination David Davis of Lilipols the amer of the second and successful candidate of the Reoublican party—who, on a platform the principal plank of which seems certain to be "the national banks muss co," seems certain to be elected, also being helped some what by the splits in the old parties!

## One Side of an Interesting Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bill has passed the Legislature, but has not yet received the Gov ernor's signature, by the terms of which 111th street, be ween Fifth and Sixth avenues, is to remain closed for five years, if the owners of the two adjacent blocks cor o the use of their land as a pleasure ground to thietic sports.

No return is to be made to the people for the use by a

favored few of their property (about 60 feet in width by 1800 feet in depth), but the measure is evidently got up in the interest of rich idlers, to the great detriment not only of property owners for blocks around, but also of the public at large. This bill, is it becomes a law, and is acted upon, will occrate as a contract beyond the power of the Legislature to modify or annul. The neighboring reporty, fit only for private residences, will remain up inroved owing to this nuisance ifor such it would un monthed when this locality), and the owners, while pay-ne their burdensome takes and assessments, would be make to obtain any return from their famil. The values would either remain at a stant-off for forecasts, and the stantage of the stantage of the second of the second of the interest of the increased revenues it would, but or this alreatous but, obtain in the course of the next or the afracious bill, obtain in the course of the next ow years.

The people have a right to have this block oremain.
The people have a right to have this block oremain to a some one nominer that other streets are, unless it is not bear interest to weive this right for a lime. But instead is a benefit this bill would clear is be a derivement to their interests. The owners of the two blocks totween this interests. The owners of the two blocks totween this interests. The owner of the large strip of land constitution the intervening unspecied street without paying anything therefore is was of also ore at They would circularly be tenasts occopying valuable city property rose of charge. In return for this privilege they depressate the surrounding land and decrease the theome of the city. Is not this an untrage? to the surrounding land and universely is not this an untrage?

As Indianar New Yorken.

#### A Growl from the Seventh Ward. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

eventh Ward or Fourth Assembly District Republican Assertation in this city has been out of joint for several ears past. Only two families in the whole district have derived any profit or benefit from running at. On last Tuesday evening the secretary of the association, who has been residing in Kings County for several months, resigned his position, as or course by all custom and right resigned his position, as of course by all custom and right he could to have done how before. George Netherent, a tustom House day warring, meas selected by the King to fill the vacancy. As Hayes gave notice they have found holding a Pederal office should hold any holding necession holding a Pederal office should hold any holding and control of the course of the property of the same of the office holders have very generally obeyed to save the places, a new deal must evidently be on foot. Gen. E. A. Merritt, the Collector of the Port, is the boss of the new secretary of this moder Pourth Assembly District Republican Association, which sends a couple of dimmy delegate severy year to all Republican State and rounty conventions.

## THE MONITORS. ding that They be Pinished in the

Most Approved Fashion. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- Uncle Dick Thompon sent to the House last night his opinions on he completion of the ironclad monitors Amphitrite, Terror, Puritan, and Monadnock, as he was required to do by the House resolution of April last. Mr. Thompson agreed with the majority of the Boards of Survey that the monitors should be completed. He says: "It turns out to be fortunate that delay in the completion of these vessels has occurred, inasmuch as we now have the opportunity of availing ourselves of the benefits resulting from these experiments without the cost of making them on our own account. In my opinion, the modifications of the original plans of the Puritan, Amphitrite, and Perror, as proposed by the Boards of which Rear Admiral Selfridge and Bear Admiral Proble were Presidents, are wise and should be made. Those suggested in reference to the Monadneck are not such as to affect the plan and model of the vessel, but only the armor, the method of raising the battery, and the character of the suggests.

Monadnock are not such as to affect the plan and model of the vessel, but only the armor, the method of raising the battery, and the character of the engines.

The aggregate appropriations necessary to complete the four vessels according to proposed modifications will be \$2.847.836 14, and for engines and boilers, machinery, etc., \$1,250,000." The report concludes as follows: "In reference to the contracts of March 3, 1877, providing for work upon those vessels, it will be perceived that the Board which have examined the Puritan have suggested that in so far as the contract for that vessel involves construction, no more work should be done under it, and that a new contract should be made, providing for the proposed modifications. This as well as the other contracts of that date was suspended by me, and the suspension yet remains, because neither at that time nor subsequently have appropriations been made to carry them out. All the contracts for steam engineering were accompanied by plans and specifications, which were made parts of them, and the Boards have recommended no change in them, nor do they make any suggestions in reference to the other contracts for construction. Therefore their recommendation to set aside the one having reference to the suggestions in reference to the other contracts for construction. Therefore their recommendation to set aside the one having reference to construction on the Puritan does not include that for steam engineering on that vessel. Yet, in view of the fact that both are with the same party, it is for Congress to decide whether either or both shall be affirmed or not.

"In reference to the whole of the contracts

cide whether either or both shall be affirmed or not.

"In reference to the whole of the contracts—that is, for the completion of all the vessels—it is proper to say that they each contains stipulation that they shall not take effect until an appropriation is made by Congress to carry them out, and that, notwithstanding their suspension, all the subsequent estimates of the aggregate cost of the vessels have been based upon the prices specified in them. If, therefore, these estimates should be now adopted, and appropriations made accordingly, it would, in the absence of anything to the contrary, be indicative of a purpose by Congress that they should be executed. If, however, Congress should otherwise direct, and should require that all the contracts be set aside, then it is desirable that it should at the same time decide whether new contracts are to be entered into with the same or other parties."

Why the Republicans Should Nominate Bruce WASHINGTON, May 23.—A letter of the Colored Republican National Committee urging the nomination

Republican National Committee urring the nomination for Vice-President at Chicago of ex-Senator Bruce (colored) for Vice-President, says:

You should support him not because he is a negro gentleman, but because his record is consistent. For years he has been the only Republican Senator from the Southern section, where the party has lost control, and hundreds of thousands of citizens are on the verge of distranchisement, who occupies his place place without reproach, and suppoved by all parties, while his political vote has been invariably cast with the Rejublican party, is a fact. His nomination would raise the issue whether or not it is possible for the Democrate party to lay down the inconstitutional premise, year after year, that minorities can complet majorites in eleven States, form

### A Colored Paster Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 23.-H. A. Grant, colred paster of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church of this borough, has been charged with drunkenness and immoral tiy and found guilty, and suspended until the ensuing annual Conference, which meets in Wheeling, West Virginia, in September next. The Rev. Mr. Grant advertised himself several times as about to start out as an evangelist, but had probably changed his mind, as last Sunday he was immersed in the Allegheny River by the paster of a Haptist church. A notice published by the paster of a Haptist church. A notice published by the fristees of the church annuances that H. A Grant, recent paster of the A. M. E Church, is no longer autorized to collect money for the church, or to represent the collect money for the church, or to represent Unionized Landon, and the collect money for the church or to represent the collect money. The control of the collect money for the church of the with her mother. Grant has rented a room in this borough, where it is said he will soon open a barber shop, some time ago a row occurred in his clurrent at a festival, in which the police had to interfere. A conflict was razing between some of the congregation and Grant, who subsequently decirred that an attempt had been made to kill him. The police sectionpanied the minister hand or there would likely have been trouble. Grant made in formation against the parties, by the Eronble advertised himself several times as about to start out as

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., May 23.-At Charlotte, Chautauqua County, Martin Battles and Cornelius Zuch quarrelled over a girl employed in the family where they both worked, and Battles killed his rival. The trial, one fork, resulted in the conviction of Battles of murder in York, resulted in the conviction of Battles of murder in the first degree. Under an act then just passed, the penalty for the first degree of murder was impresented for one year, after which the conference at marker was sent to Auburn, but before the year alter the law under which he was convicted was declared unconstitutional, and he was released. Then be enlisted, served out his time, and returned to this county. It may appears that every hour since it was committed Battles has been haunted by his crime, and for some time he has imagined that his victim was continually at his side. He is now in an insane asylum, and no pen can describe the forments he suffers.

# How Gallagher Pledged his Watch.

At the last meeting of the Aldermen of Long island City Alderman Donnelly said that lately facts had come to his knowledge which led him to believe that the city treasury was run on the same principle as a pawncity freasury was run on the same principle as a pawn-shop. James Gallagher of New York, he said, some time ago went to Long Island City to puy his taxes on some property, and being ahort a few dollars left his watch with the Treasurer as security. Gallagher, Mr. Don-nelly adid, had been able to tradeem the impeiece only about a week ago. Alderman Bonnelly continued; "Tro speaking bothing but facts, and I move that Treasurer Marris be compelled to take out a license the same as a pawubroker." The Charman rebused to entertain the motion on the ground that if the statute was violated the matter cupit to be called to the attention of the proper sufficiency.

The Philadelphia Democracy United. PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Peace Commit ee of the Democratic State Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Girard House. The gentlemen an pearing before the committee were Richard Vaux and pearing before the committee were Richard Vaux and John K. Read, representing the new committee, and Messirs K. H. Flood and Geo. B. Berriit, the old commit-tee. A full and free interchange of obtained took place After the bearing the committee met and agreed to bury all past differences, and to invite the presented organi-zations of the hemogracy of the city and county of Phila-delphia to appoint a committee of five from each organi-zation to meet on the eighth day of July next at 11 octock to ratify the details of adjustment agreed upon by the committee.

Another Fight Over the Star Houte Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Post Office Aprepriation bill will be taken up in the House this week ofter the Sandry Civil appropriation bill is disposed of The Committee on Appropriations will make a square field on the Star Service clause of the Idil, rec. mrusading non-encurrence in the Seaste amendment whereby the Ring contractors and Post office Demartment are releved of the restrictions which the House put upon thom. Hereborn the monitors of the House who have been in the coupley of the Ring have escaped any criticism of their scadned in public delate. They will not escape scathless in future. The debate will be fively

Pilots to be Examined for Color Blindness. WASHINGTON, May 22.-By a circular issued Washisotron, May 22.—By a circular issued by the Trossury Department, local inspectors of steam vessels are authorized to examine with the colored sunset lights all plots applying to renewal of license who have been reported by the examining surgeon as only incompletely color blind, and if the inspectors are satisfied after each examination that sain plots can sofficiently distinguish the colored signal lights used on steam vessels, it will be within their discretion to renew the licenses.

New York State Sportsmen's Association. SENECA FALLS, May 23 .- The annual Convention of the New York State Sportsmen's Association; the protection of fish and game will be held in this a lage to incorrow evening. The State shoot will begin Tuesday morning. Thirteen thousand bries are now the comes. The prize list is the largest and most valuate ever offered by the association, and all the indicate point to a large and successful meeting.

## Civilized.

Chung Wing, a Chinaman who had out off his queue, put on American clothing, and taken an irish wife was in the Yorkville Police Court vesterday for busting that scratching her. She was conicly, young, and had a hany in her arms. She did not wish her husband locked up and dustice Morgan discharged him.

We are indebted to James Sheehy, the publisher, for a copy of Mr. John O'Kane Murray's "Lives of the Catholic Heroes and Heroines of America," an octave volume of nearly 001 pages, illustrated with portraits and wood cuts, and containing hisgraphies of twenty-four distinguished persons, most of them exclusivation, and one of them St. Rose of Lama, a saint of the Church. The volume begins with Columbus and ends with Pather de Smet. Besides various Spanish and French notabilities, there are lives of Commodors Barry, Archbishop Carroll, Mother Seaton, Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Pather Calitisis, the apeatic of western Pennsylvania; Bishop England, and Archbishop Haghes, all of whom are well known to us in our own day. Mr. Murray's style is animated and vigor ous, and his volume cannot fait to find extensive favor with the public.

## THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Business that May Delay it Until the 10th

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- One week from toorrow has been fixed by the House as the date for final adjournment. By unremitting labor during the present week it will be possible to pass all of the appropriation bills. The Senate has determined to pass two other measures before adjournment, one being a joint resolution for counting the electoral votes, and the other Mr. Bayard's bill to regulate the manner o appointing deputy marshals. Each of these bills will require at least two days' consider ation in the House. It may be safely predicted therefore, that Congress will not adjourn before

the 10th of June. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill will be taken up in the House to-morrow, and proba-bly two days will be required to pass it. Considerable debate will be caused by an item to be

bly two days will be required to pass it. Considerable debate will be caused by an item to be inserted in the bill making an appropriation of an amount not yet determined for the payment of United States marshals. As soon as the Sundry Civil bill is disposed of the Post Office Appropriation bill will come up on the question of concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. This question will be settled after two or three hours' debate. By this time the General Deficiency Appropriation bill will be ready to be considered, and at the outside limit two days will be sufficient in which to pass this bill, allowing ample time for debate. The work of the Senate will be confined to the consideration of these bills and the River and Harbor bill.

It is expected that the resolution for counting the electoral votes will be passed by the Senate to-morrow, the Democrats having signified their intention of refusing to adjourn until the resolution has been acted upon. The resolution provides that if objections are made to receiving the certified list of electors from any State or to the counting of any vote, such objections shall be made in duplicate, in writing, by at least two Senators and three members of the House, one of the duplicates to be given to the President of the Senate and the other to the Speaker of the House. The President of the Senate is to read the objections in the presence of the two Houses. If there are other issts from the same State they shall be opened and read, and objections, if any are made, received in the same manner as before. If one list of votes from the same state they shall be rejected. If, after reading the list of losts from any State, no list has been received without objection, other lists of votes from that State, which may be objected to, shall be rejected. If, after reading the list of losts from any State, no list has been received without objection, other lists of votes from the two Houses are required to separate and singly consider such objections. One hour for debate is

## POLITICAL SCREWS AND MANACLES. The Era of Bosses, and the Need for the

Reformation of Parties. Preaching upon the "Despotism of American Politics" yesterday, Mr. Talmage, referring to the coming Presidential Conventions, said: The managers of the political machine are tightening the screws and making more firm the manacles. Delegates are having the stout rope of instructions put around their necks. and have intimated to them that if they vote contrary to the behest of their particular party, the rope will tighten until their facilities for respiration may be interfered with. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego are commanded to bow

Meshach, and Abednego are commanded to bow down to the image set up, or be received into the furnace seven times heated. Every town, city, village, and neighborhood has what is called in old-fashioned parlance its boss, and every State its larger boss, and then all the bosses meet together, and elect a great national boss. Against this despotism of American politics I dare protest, and demand that at convention and at ballot box and everywhere, without hindrance and without malediction, men shall vote as they think best. [Applause.] "Don't vote for a man merely because your party nominates him, to show how much better the one party is than the other. I put side by side the Louisiana Returning Board and the political schemes in Maine last autumn lappiansel, the Belknap frauds of the one party and the Tweed larcenies of the other. There is a difference between men, but between parties, as parties, there is just the same difference as between fity and half a hundred. [Laughter] Both parties need radical reformation although possibly in the course of reformation they may be reformed out of existence."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a physician and a practical bicycle rider I can, I think reply understandingly to the question asked by "M." in your issue of May 20. The objections to the old style of deycle (velocipede) do not apply to the new. The reasons

are numerous, but the chief ones are: First—Using the old velocipede, the rider was obliged to sit in an unentural and cramped position, and use his muscles at a great disadvantage, and the power was applied to the treadle with the middle of the sole of the loot, a part which is arched unward to probet if from contact with the ground. The result was, in some conserver strain and other injuries. Using the meatern breyle, the ruler site in an easy and natural position

severe strain and other injuries. Using the medicin brycle, the ruler sits in an easy and natural position, applies the power to the treatle with the half of the tool, and the motion and action are almost precisely like those of waising. The muscles act naturally, and hence without industrial medicines are the received the second of the motion and action are almost precisely like those of waising. The muscles act naturally, and hence without undue strain. Second—The medicine of the violeticeds. Less power is waised in overcoming friction, and from its lighter and less raid being from the second from the velocity of the second real second from the velocity and easy, emirely avoiding the severe parting which earned for the velocity decision of the same of "Boneshaker," and which doubtless frequently caused serious industry to the spine.

The bicric is an entirely new machine, bearing only a superficial resemblance to the velocity decision of the spine.

The bicric is an entirely in walchine, bearing only a superficial resemblance to the velocity decision of since using it my health has improved so greatly that, if I coun not get another, I would not part with my "wheel" on any terms. One caution only is needed. Ambitton some times leads beginners to tride a wheel too large for them, and the strain resulting from the effort to keep the test on the petuls during the entire revolution may prove injurious. When a proper sized wheel is ridden, if do not know of a single objection that can be orged against the bicycle on the score of health, unless the rider acts the racing fever and overdoes in some context.

M. D.

# Open It on Sunday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to express my appreciation of the admirable editorial a few days since in regard to opening the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sunday. No doubt it found an echo it the hearts of many who are denied the apportunity of visiting the Museum during the week. I know several gentlemen of gathetic tastes who would esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to spend a sew mours every Sanday in studying the artistic treasures contained in the Museum

Sainday in studying the artistic treasures contained in the Museum.

To many others, also, it would be of incalculable benefit, by developing the love and sense of the beautiful simulering in their souls, cultivating and refuling the taste, receding the maind and fining it with pleasing pictures to carry away, thus beautifying their daily lives of only and enriching them with bleasant immorries.

The Museum is a treasure house of beautiful art objects, and one can spend hours there in agreeable and profitable study. Certainly nothing has been apared to make it an attractive place of resort, and to me it seems a great deprivation that the doors should be closed on the only day of the week which many can call their own the only day of the week which many can call their own.

The People who are Run Over to Blame. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would say that there are mailtious persons, of the "dog-in the manger" species, who will purposely get in the way of horses, apparently to provide quariels. I have been an boyed frequently by them. They get run over once in a while, and then there is a howl about our reckles drawing. while, and then there is a now anoth our recent driving.

Also if the bleyclists, instead of keeping in the centre of the rand, would draw to one side when meeting a nervous horse, unmanageable from fright, or, in had cases, stop for a moment, it would be a kindly action and avert accidents.

A Davies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to correct an error in the report of the proceedings of the New Jersey Democratic State Convention. A resolu-tion to instruct the delegates for Joel Parker was not voted down in the Monmouth County caucus. voted down in the Monimouth County ranges.
No such revolution was offered in the caurus.
The delegate chosen by the Caurus was present at the time of his appointment, and expressed inneed harmly in layer of Jeel Parker, and 1 know that every member was in perfect accord with his expressions.

J. D. Hoxeg, Chairman of Monimouth caucus.
Manisono, May 22.

# A Republican Clergyman's Advice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that To the Editor of the Sun-Set: Now that Gen. Grantis to be a candidate for the Pleadency, let the Democrata nominate Gev. Ingersoil of Connecticut, a man worthy and well qualified to be President of the United States, and the writer and other Republicans will see to it that he ir elected. Said a veteran soldier, a Captain, today to me, "I voted for drain twice; I shall not vote for him again. Men enough better qualified than he to be President."

#### Lawyers Fighting in Court. From the St. Lineis Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.— During an arrament today in the Circuit court, in the case of District age. The Sentent of their, Major J. W. Gordon attacked the Hon. James H. Laid, who represented thousing and in the meter aquilin James, Jr., was strick and severely brules with an instanct thrown by Gordon at Laird. Both Laird and Gordon were arrested and fined for contempt.

# Kansas Wisdom Diagnosed.

From the Kannas State Journal. There are three kinds of knowledge in Topeka. First, the man who knows nothing and knows not thathe knows nothing second, the man who knows but don't know that he knows, and last of shi the man who knows and knows that he knows, which is the man tor us.

A dull headache, contiveness low soirits, and ne appetits are some of the indications of a billous artank, arising from a torpol liver. Dr. davine's Smatter fulls will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of billousness from the system and against in bringing about a regular action of the buyene.

## BUNBEAMS.

-Old Pokebury, Blood Sucker, Grand Turk, Sond, Old Hat, and Squedunk are names of

-Eighteen election petitions to unseat

mbers had been filed in England up to May I. Many thers are threatened.

-A prominent Auburn grocer gave his asherwoman a bar of soap as a reward for returning \$3,000 she had found in one of his garments.

-The phrase, "bad form," has grown so threadbare in England that it is set down as "a detestable vulgarity that marks the character of those who use it." -New York pays more for tobacco than

Dealers say that there are smokers in this city who average 100 cigers a week, and men whom tigar bills run up to thousands of dollars per annu -On April 3 Mr. Vennor wrote from Montreal to the New York Fines : "May in New York will be cold and wet, and same un to middle of June." There has now been no rain for twenty-two days. So much for

Vennorian vaticinations. -A centenarian ex-soldier, who recently died in a Russian village, continued his business of failor till death, though he had been blind for forty years. His sense of touch was so scute that he could distinguish dif-ferent bank notes. He used to thread his needle by means of his tongue.

-There are persons who will think that Mr. James Woody of Reidsville, N. C., became converted just in time. On Sunday, May 16, he made a profession of religion. On Thursday, happy in his faith, he said: "I wouldn't awap my chances for heaven with any one else." He soon had an opportunity to test those chances for he dropped dead with the words on his lips. -The strict Church of England party re-

gard Queen Victoria as a very bad churchwoman. She has built a castle in Scotland and occupied her Palace of Holyrood, but the beautiful chapel there is as roofless as on the day she first saw it. Again, when she first went to Balmoral it was noticed that she took a great suits, including even her French male hairdresser, but not her -Rhode Island has the following statute: "All marriages between a white person and a negro shall be absolutely null and void; and the person joining them

in marriage shall be subject to a penalty of \$200." Samuel D. Dorrell, a full-blooded negro, was laisly married at Providence to Blien Carrinaton, a white girl. The Rev. George H. Smith, whe performed the ceremony, is to be prosecuted, in order to test the law, -The Christian Young Men's Association have purchased Exeter Hall, London, for £25,000. They intend to spend another £15,000 in doing up the building. The Roman Catholics were anxious to purchase it for a church, but, although they offered as much as the sum paid for it, the actual purchasers got the preference. The United Kingdom Alliance also put in a bid for the famous rendezvous. This is a sign that the anti-liquor

tions of the country. —Mr. Waddington, ex-Premier of France. has been spending two months at Rome, where he had never been before, albeit a first-rate archeologist. His brother-in-law. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, is now Consul leneral there. The correspondent of the Figure says that Mr. Waddington speaks with great frankness on French affairs, avows himself to be of the school of Mr. Thiers, and to entirely coincide with him in the view that if the republic is to exist it must be conservative. He admitted

sgitation is likely to rank among the permanent institu

to grave apprehensions as to the future of France.

—Through some miraculous intervention the colorsal establishment of the London Times escaped entire destruction a few nights since. Next door to its magniticent new offices on the Thames embankment there are the premises of some wholesale stationers. A fire broke out in the basement. Fortunately, the local brigade and the steam engines were quickly in attendance, and the configration was got under, though not without considerable inconvenience to the staff and

employees in the Printing House Square Levist -Lord Ripon is one of the few Roman Catholic noblemen who did not swerve from the Whigs during the reign of Lord Beaconsfield. The Indian Viceroyalty is generally regarded as a poor poor's prize, and he is probably the wealthiest man in point of hereditary wealth who ever held the office. He has but one child, Earl de Grey, who, as well as Lady Ripon, is a Protestant. Lady Ripon is held deservedly in the hubest esti mation, and will be likely to have a good influence on need of it.

-John and George Bond, brothers, fell in love with Miss Whitney, the daughter of their landledly at Denver. She cared very little for either, but en couraged both, and they became jealous of one another George lost his position as clerk in a store, and had time to stay in the house with the girl. John imme-diately abandoned work, so as to keep even with his rival. They courted Miss Whitney, she testified should sixteen hours a day. Then she litted them, and engaged herself to marry Mr. Smith. The brothers promptly combined to whip Mr. Smith half to death, and that was

what made the matter public in a police court, -The wife of Mr. Melly, a rich and philanthropic Liverpool merchant, said to be the founder of street drinking fountains, has lately promoted an inagined himself President of a secret society, entitled St. George's for God and Right," and that he had im aginary claims against a great Liverpool firm for \$500,a barrister's wig and gown, which he put on, and they

had to be forcibly taken from him, a proceeding which doubtless helped the jury to a verdict of "insane." -State street, lived on either side by barrooms, dance halls, gambling dens, variety shows, and frequented by hardened sinners from every country, is he most prominent thoroughfare in Leadytte, Col. In the gambling dens, on each side of the room, stand !sules devoted principally to faro, and at every turn of the eards are heard hoisterous curses and the vilest biasphanies. It is not an uncommon sight to see men who have staked and lost their last cent commit suicide by person or pistol, and drop in their seals or tracks around the boards. In such cases the games continue with their usual clockwork regularity, the dead bodies being sum-marily hustled off the scenes by the well-armed staff of the establishment. Gambing is the leading amusement

of the town, which is increasing 150 settlers per day -Although Queen Victoria confines her actual residence to Buckingham Palace, Windsor, Os-borne, and Balmoral, she could, if she pleased, occupy \$1. James's, Hampton Court, Bushy Park, Kew, the White Ledge, Richmond Park, the Stud House, Hamnton Gourt, Claremont, the Ranger's Home, Greenwich, Helyrood, and Progmore. It is strange that none of the radical reformers have attacked this multiplicity of palaces, which are maintained at the public expense. They are, however, nothing in number to those of Charles I. Charles II began a splendid structure at Winchester, which is still standing, and also had a house at New Market. It is remarkable that the Kings of England always have had their residences quite in the south of England. During

the early years of her reign Victoria had the Pavillen at Brighton in addition to the palaces enumerated -The Emperor of Austria cannot be acused or being deficient on the score of hospitality. A lew days ago deputations from choral societies belong ing to every district in his dominion arrived in Vienna to thank Francis Juseph for the welcome which he gave them last year at the date of his silver wedding. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they assembled in front of the imperial residence to the number of 2,000, and sang ex-eral pieces composed specially for the occasion. The Emperor, the Empress, and the princes of the blood mean while stood on the baleony. When the performance was over the Emperor invited his visitors to dinner. The repast as may be imagined, was a colossal effoir. More than 800 servants waited at table. Eight oxen and fifty bucks were devoured, while it needed 1,600 bottles of champagne to assuage the thirst of the guests. After de-

sert they smoked no less than 3,000 corars. -Peter Grub sold his share in an iron mine at Cornwall, Pa., reserving the right to enter used the premises forever and take therefrom sufficient ero for the supply of one furnice. That was almost a handred years ago, when iron ore was smelted in a sense what crude fashion, and the average yield of a minace was 1,500 tons a year by Mr. Grub annually during his lifetime. But the of cess has been vactiv improved since then and new a turnace turns out as much in a single month. The ques-tion arose, of course, whether the heirs of drub work entitled to as much ore as would supply an eighlevelibes a minoteenth century furnace. A lawsoit has been in U.S. courts for twenty-four years, employing some of the ablest lawyers in the State. The Supreme Court has not feciated, on appeal, that ore can be taken in sufficient quantity to supply a turnace of the present time.

...The strange ceremony of ploughing around a village in order to drive away the cattle ringue recently took place in one of the villages of Russia. The Russiy Confer describes it thus: "In the month of March the cattle pingue broke out in the village of Ozerak in the province of Kaluga. In a few days thirteen costs died, and the peasants were panic stricken. After warm iscussions, it was decided to drive out the plague after the manner of our forefathers in signiar emergencesthat is, by ploughing around the village, our March is, at midnight, all the women of the rilinge assembled at a spot, to which were brought the things needed for disk half pagan, half Christian ceremony, to wil a timage, a plough, harness, a bag of sand, and a pail of tar. A strong young woman was harnessed to the ploub. and, with the amistance of two other girls, proceeded to pull it along. A young girl carrying the hely misse (Manas) headed the procession; she was followed by so old woman with the sand bag who threw the sand right and left, the plooglung party trying to cover the samt b ploughing, while the woman with the tar pail besprinked the soil with tar. A crowd of siris and women followed, ach carrying some article with which to make a noise, scyther, tin cans, iron pans, botters, basins, powers, and other utenais. Though the noise made was indescribable, and the women's yelling and shouling increases, they were ineffective in frighten off the player spirit of its ravages to wat vittage are undiminished."